CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1867.

TELEGRAPHIC

Our Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, March 20.—Consols 91. U. S. Bonds

LIVERPOOL, March 20-Noon.-Cotton quiet at 13ld. Estimated sales, 8000 bales. Tallow 34s 3d. LIVERPOOL, March 20-Evening .- Cotton closed easier. Middling Uplands, 13fa13id; Middling Or leans, 132. Sales 8300 bales.

PARIS, March 19 .- It is officially stated that Napoleon favors the partition of the Papal debt be-

Congressional.

tween the Catholic Powers.

WASHINGTON March 20 .- In the U. S. Senate, a petition from the Ohio women, asking for suffrage. was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A Bill prohibiting Federal Diplomatists from wearing uniforms, unauthorized by Congress, was

The Territorial Committee reported favorably on a Bill for the admission of Colorado.

The Senate discussed Indian affairs and then adiourned. In the House, the Committee on Foreign Rela-

tions were instructed to report means for the release of the Rev. JOHN McManon, sentenced to imprisonment for life in Canada; also to report means for enforcing the claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain, pending in '58 and accrned since.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to report on the expediency of providing for the forfeiture of the bonds granted the Southern States in 1856, to complete Southern railroads was offered and postponed.

A resolution, instructing the Committee on Rules to consider the propriety of constituting a Standing Committee on Labor, was adopted.

An attempt was made to introduce a Bill to pay Southern Treasury agents, who could not take the onth; but Mr. BUTLER objected. The House went into Committee on the Million

Relief Bill, and then adjourned, without action. Washington News.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- General SPINNER receives letters from the South inquiring when the short currency will cease to be valuable. He fears the people are imposed upon, and gives assurance that all issues of fractional currency will be redeemed.

The following papers have been selected to publish the laws, treaties, &c.: The New Nation, Richmond, HUNNICUTT, editor; the Baleigh Standard and Henderson Pioneer, North Carolina; the Savannah Republican and Augusta Royal Standard, Georgia; the Mobile Nationalist and Huntsville Advertiser, Alabama; the Fort Smith New Era, Arkansas, and the Austin Intelligencer, Texas. It is semi-officially announced that the remaining selections will be from the same class of journals.

Gen. Sheridan's Order.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20 .- Gen. Sheridan has issued an order saying that there will be no general removals unless circumstances require it. It is desirable, during the process of re-organization, to change as little as possible the machinery of the Provisional Government.

Expected Fenian Movements. New York, March 20 .- Nine car loads of Federal troops passed over the Hudson Road yesterday. destined for Uswego, for the supposed purpose of operating against the suspected Fenian move-

NOON DISPATCH.

New York, March 20 .- Stocks excited and very active; 5-20's of '62 coupons 94; Virginia State 6's 59a60; Sight Exchange 9g. Gold 344. Flour firm and quiet. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and drooping. Pork heavy, mess \$23 60a23 68. Lard quiet. Cotton a shade lower at 32 for Middling Uplands. Freights quiet. EVENING DISPATCH.

bales, at 312. Flour active, and advanced 10a153. Corn quiet and declined 2a3c; Mixed Western, \$1 19al 20. Mess Pork, \$23 50. Naval Stores firm. Turpentine, 77a79. Texas Wool, 24a30. Freights dull. Gold, 1843. Stocks excited and lower; Fivetwenties '62, coupons, 1091.

Baltimore Market. BALTIMORE, March 20.-Flour firm and higher. Howard Street Extra 13 a141. Corn active. Wheat

\$1 12a1 13. Mess Pork \$24. Bulk Shoulders 91; Sides 11a11. Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 20 .- Flour quiet; Superfine \$9 75a10 25. Corn irregular and higher; in sacks, 84s85c. Mess Pork less firm at \$27 50. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 91c; clear Sides, 121c. Lard, 124c.

State Items.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING-REMARKABLE FACT .- On Wednesday, 18th March, James Cloud, a son of Mr. James F. Cloud, of this District, was killed by lightning. It was during the exercises of the school, while the little boy was just walking up to the fatal stroke.

of the other pupils received severe shocks; but one of the most remarkable facts is that the teacher (a lady whose name we have not learned,) was badly stunned, the firery fluid burning her breast, and melting one of her ear-rings.

ICE, SNOW, SLEET AND FROST. These emissaries of the Winter King have all very lately visited this section. On Friday, the 15th, ice was seen. That same day snow and sleet fell, and on Saturday morning the ground was white and the trees silvents. vered with the frozen elements. Yesterday (Monday) morning a white frost covered the ground, and serious apprehension is felt in regard to the safety of the fruit crcp.—Ibid.

CORN, CORN, CORN.-Never do we remember to have seen the trade in corn so vast as it now is. Our streets are alive frequently with wagons hauling corn to the country.-Ibid. The long spell of rainy weather broke up with a

big freeze on last Saturday morning, to the great dismay of all who were looking anxiously for heavy raturns this season from the ruit trees. We have heard, however, very different opinions expressed as to the result. Some say that the fruit is gone, as to the result. Some say that the first is gote, and others otherwise. Time will show. The icicles were thick and heavy, and we saw a good nany limbs broken off by the weight of the ice. Sunday turned out, though, to be really a Sunday, and we hope the clouds are satisfied for some time to come.—Orangeburg Times.

RATIONS.—We are highly gratified at being able to state that the immediate wants of a few of the sufferers in this vicinity were relieved, yesterday morning, by the distribution of rations by the United States officers at this post. All you that have surplus provisions, distribute it, for there is sore need in our very midst.—Phonic.

Our Court convened on Monday last—Judge Aldrich presiding with his usual ability and courtesy. The judge made anable and eloquent charge to the Grand Jury, in which he advised them to submit with passive obedience to the powers that be, and to adhere strictly to the orders of the military authorities in order that confidence might speedily be restored .- Marion Star. THE WEATHER-Since our last issue, has been

equally as cold and unpleasant as any that we experienced during the mid-winter. Last Friday morning large snow flakes fell thick and fast. Towards noon, it became colder, the snow ceased, it be an to rain and fe z, and ere sun down, the trees and shubbery, though beautiful to behold in many instances, broke down under their burden of We have soldom if ever witnessed a more scvere spell of weather at this season of the year, in this climate. Doubtless the fruit crop has been this climate. Doubtless the fruit crop has been seriously injured, but persons of more experience and observation than we, think it is indictative of a good crop. Time will tell. We hope it may be

We learn that on Thursday night last Gen. William Evans had two of his finest horses, very val-nable and highly prized animals, a mule, a buggy and harness, stolen from his stables. On the same night, and no doubt by the same parties, Mr. Asa Godbold had a buggy and harness stolen from his carriage house. The thieves made their way off in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C., and pursuit of them was promptly made early on Friday, but up to the present time it is not known whether they have been evertaken event. Marior (heart)

they have been overtaken or not .- Marion Crescent. We are pleased to see in our village, P. G. M., R. Rush Campbell, Grand Lecturer of South Carolina. He is visiting the various Lodges of A.: F.: M.: for the purpose of instruction, and in order to cause a uniformity of work throughout the State.

THE COLUMBUS FACTORY .- The Columbus Enquirer, of the 16th, says: "It gives us pleasure to learn that this cotton factory—l-cated three miles above the city—has commenced operations, and is turning out superior work. The thread manufactured there is said to be quite even and fine. We have not heard that it has yet commenced weaving. May it have a prosperous career of long duration, and prove one of the most useful and profitable of our industrial establishments."

ROME.—The Commercial says: Rome improves slowly but permanently. There has been seventy-five hous s erected in the city and suburbs during the past twelve months. This has been done by our own citizens, and not from borrowed or foreign capital. As our city was damaged but very little by the Federals, it shows what we may expect when things become settled and good crops are

THE FEAST OF ESTHER.

Yesterday, the 13th day of the 12th Jewish month, Adar (or this being a leap year, of the 13th month

Veadar), was the fast of Esther; and to-day is known as Purim, or the Feast of Esther. The institution of the festival is thus chronicled in Esther ix. 20: "And Mordecai wrote these things, and sent letters unto all the Jews that were in all the provinces of the King Ahasuerus, both nigh and far. To stablish this among them, that they should keep the 14th day of the month Adar, and the 15th day of the same yearly. As the da's wherein the Jews rested from their enemies, and the month which was turned unto them from sorrow to joy, and from mourning into a good day. [Yom Tov, 'good day,' is the Hebrew expression for festival or holiday] that they should make them days of feasting and joy, and of sending portions one to another and gifts to the poor. And the Jews undertook to do as they had begun, and as Mordecai had written unto them: Because Haman the son of Hammedatha, the Agagite, the enemy of all the Jews, devised against the Jews to destroy them, and had cast Pup, that is, the lot, to consume them, and to destroy them. * * Wherefore they called

destroy them. * * * Wherefore the these days Purin, after the name of Pur. Purim, the name by which this festival is universally known, we thus see, signifies "the feast of lots," and is the anniversary of national deliverance. It has ever been a season of rejoicing with the children of Israel, through all the centuries of their dispersion and persecution. The leading features of the ceremonies connected with its celebration are the same everywhere, however it may differ in minor details. The day preceding Purim. the fast of Esther, is one of the six regular fast days of the Jewish year. It is rigidly observed by all the devout and orthodox members of the congregation of Israel, and neither meat nor drink is tasted on that day, from the rising of the sun until after the stars have become visible to the naked eye. In the evening all repair to the synagogue to hear the minister read the Megillah [the Book of Esther], which is read in its original Hebrew, from a parchment scroll, in a chanting recitative. The congregation, with their books before them, follow the precentor, repeating certain verses after him, according to a time henored cus-

Next morning [i. e. to-day] these services at the Synagogue are again repeated, and the remainder of the day is then spent in rejoicing. There is not a member, perhaps, anywhere, of the household of ABRAHAM who on this day sits down to a poor dinner. This were against his principles. Jinner parties, balls and masquerades are very much in vogue on Purim. slindful of the injunction of Holy Writ, each sends presents to his neighbors, whether rich or poor, and with a delicacy worthy of all praise, and of imitation, the thoughtful and benevolent Jew takes this opportunity of sending substantial aid to him who is less blessed in this world's goods. On Purim this may be done under the plea of "sending portions one to another."

In deeds of charity, in active, thoughtful, calculating benevolence, the Jews not only preceded every other people, but probably still maintain this pre-eminence. Benevolent socie ics for various purposes date far back into the Middle Ages among many of the Hebrew congregations of Central Europe, long before the birth of the much vaunted nineteenth century philanthropy. These charities, both private and public [i.e. through agents or organizations], are looked upon as matters of course, and not heralded abroad as munificent acts of "princely liberality." To the young people, the masquerades are gen-

most attractive part of the cus nected with Purim. It is the only day of the year when all of set purpose intent to be merry and gay. "The feasting and gladness" are prescribed in the book of ESTHER, but, we think, the masquerades are a super-addition derived t om the Christian carnival, the two festivals very frequently being systehronous. Masquerades appear to offer great attractions in time of general rejoicing, as witness the carnival in Catholic Europe, the saturnalia of Ancient Rome, and the mnum Ouristmas in England It was, therefore, natural Cotton heavy, and declined 1 cent; sales 1000 for the more hilarious of the younger Jews to ongraft this custom, copied from the surrounding nations, upon the feast of ESTHER.

There is a story, we believe, of a Rabbi who was so carried away in his zeal for the proper (?) observance of Purim, that he said (but this was long ago, before Father MATTHEW, and before the invention of whiskey,) that persons on Purim should drink until they shall be unable to tell the difference between the blessing of MORDECAI and the curse of HAMAN. But this custom, we are pleased to be able to say, is of those more honored in t.e breach toan in the observance; and there is, perhaps, no people on the globe less addicted to strong drink than are the Jews. Of course there will be found individual exceptions, but as a rule our assertion holds true the world over.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Monday the credentials of Hon. P. F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, were presented and a motion was made that he be permitted to take the oath of office. The credential were then read, and Mr. Howard moved that they be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
long discussion ensued, in which a number of armbers participated, on the question of Mr.
Thomas' lovalty to the Union. A full report of the debate will be found elsewhere. The further consideration of the subject was finally postponed until to-day. In the debate, Messrs. Johnson, Trumbull, Fessenden and Saulsbury advocated the immediate admission of Mr. Thomas, and were opposed by Messrs. Howard, Nye, Sherman, Steward and Conness who favored the motion to refer. The and Conness, who favored the motion to refer. The joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish to Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, arms and equipments for twenty-five hundred militia was

then taken up. Mr. Fowler stated that Governor Brownlow wanted these arms to protect Union men from assassination. Mr. Pattorson asked if "reb-els" had not been murdered? Mr. Fowler replied that "he hoped so—hoped some of these arms would be used for that purpose!" The resolution was adopted—yeas thirty-five, nays five. The Bill supplementary to the Military Reconstruction Act was then taken up, the question being on concurring in the House amendments thereto. The first of the House amendments was adopted, but the sec-ond, which requires a majority of the registered voters to adopt the Constitution, was disagreed to, after a long discussion, by a vote of yeas twenty-one, nays twenty-four. The Bill now goes back to the House. The Senate then went into executive session, and at its close adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- The credentials of Messrs. Ela and Stevens, Representatives elect from New Hampshire, were presented and the gentlemen appeared and took the oath of office. Under the call of the States and Territories for Bills and joint resolutions, a number of each were introduced and referred to appropriate committees. A resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a Joint Committee ou Ordance. The House agreed to the Senate concurrent resolutions prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Capitol building or grounds. The House also concurred in the Senate joint resolution directing the Joint Committee on Retrenchment to inquire into the method of printing United States currency and to report what guards are necessary to prevent frauds therein. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate substitute for the Bill supplementary to the Act to provide for the more efficient government of the Southern States. The following amendments were adopted: an amendment requiring all persons before being registered to take oath that they have embers of any State Legislature never been members of any State Legislature or held any judicial office in any State and afterwards engaged in war against the Federal Gov-ernment; an amendment recognizing the ratifica-tion of a constitution when it shall have received a majority of the votes of qualified registered electors; and an amendment making it perjury to falsely subscribe to any oath prescribed in the bill. The substitute as amended was then passed. The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the resolution in relation to the coin on deposit in the Treasury which is claimed by the Vir nia banks. The resolution was then auopted. The senate joint resolution amendatory of the ninth section of the act providing for the any day during the suspension of the late the any day during the continuance of the present session the same as on Monday. A resolution was passed providing that the testimony taken by the Committee on the Judiciary of the last House in reference to affairs in Maryland,

The House then adjourned. The Newbern Journal of Commerce is in ecstacies over the departure of company C. 40th U. S. colored infantry, from that city for Hatters. Our cotemporary says: The company made quite a fine appearance as Black Guards—being strong in numbers, odors and spirits (bad whiskey). May the spot which now knows them, continue to know them forever.

and whether the government of chat State is re-

publican in form, shall be committed to the same

Committee of the present House, with instruc-tions to prosecute the inquiry. A resolution was passed suspending for the present the operation of

the act awarding compensation to the loyal owners of slaves drafted into the United States service. A

bill was passed exempting wrapping paper and paper made of wood or corn starks from internal

minor importance were also passed, which will be found mentioned in the proceedings elsewhere.

venue tax. Several other joint resolutions of

Our Washington Letter.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DAILY NEWS]

WASHINGTON, March 18th, 1867 .- There has been no debate in the Senate, where alone of the two branches of Congress, the ethics of party finesse is studied with any depth that has brought in such plain relief the petty dissensions rankling in the Radical breast, as the discussion of Saturday upon the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill. It took until the toll of midnight to get a vote and pass the Bill, notwithstanding there were only two Democrats present during the evening session. The quibble was wholly confined to the Republican side of the chamber, and, in fact, the entire proceeding had more the air of a Radical caucus than aught concerning consumate statesmanship. The fight was mainly waged between SUMNER. NYE DRAKE and Howard, on the one side, and TRUM-BULL, MORTON, WILSON and FESSENDEN, on the other hand. Neither Howard or NyE could see any reason

for haste in declaring an ultimatum looking to final requirements of the Southern States, and promising admittance to Congress whenever the letter of such propositions had been complied with. Notwithstanding the fact of its being plainv evident that he was ready for no definite reconstructive action, Howard became quite indignant at Mr. TRUMBULL for speaking of him as an enemy of the Bill under discussion, and demanded with no little heat, "By what authority does the Senaor from Illinois assert that I am an enemy of this Bill?" and when TRUMBULL proceeded to show in his arrogant, biting way, how the nervous old Michigander was nothing, if not opposed to every conceivable form of legislation that could come up, Howard was too full for utterance, and hobbled off to a retiring room looking very red and choleric.

As for HENRY WILSON, SUMNER'S colleague, he was fairly driven "beside himself" by some coldblooded remarks of NYE, who persistently nettled "the cobbler," until it was not in the nature even of a long-suffering, recently converted proselyte to the paths of peace, to stand more, and so Wilson flared up, and then, astonished at his own heat, endeavored to retract—was met by another succession of taunts from NyE and DRAKE-which again drove him to anger and loyal utterance. Being a man of simple craft, loss of temper invariably suffices to draw from Wilson confessions of conscience, from which, in his own cooler moments, he shrinks abashed, and not unfrequently utterly disclaims. And so it was in the present instance Stung by the castigation administered by NYE, WILSON gave impetuous vent to a series of prognostications, to the effect that delay in reconstruction was fraught with danger to the country, but especially to the Radical party. The people, he said, demanded reconstruction on some basis, and the Radicals could not co into the Presidental canvass in the year to come-four years after the war ended-and cknowledge their failure to reconstruct the Government by keeping the South out. If they failed n their duty, the country would find leaders who did not. Wilson continued to contend that the South would go heartily into the movement about to be inaugurated under the Bill, and that the Radcals had a fair show for controlling all the States. save Virginia. He was confident of South Carolina and Louisiana, and rebuked SUMNER for haggling over minor points when the great object of bringing in those States with Radical Senators was

The next sensational feature of the debate was SUMNER'S impassioned remark-unwittingly uttered, it is true-in which he denounced the States about to be constructed under the Bill as "born of the bayonet." Several Senators sprang to their feet upon the conclusion of the speech, and were about to take the immaculate gentleman from the "Hub soverely to task for such libel upon their party integrity, but fortunately Buckalew, the cool, well versed Pennsylvania Senator, was awarued the floor, and succeeded in making a striking and adroit use of Mr. Sumner's characterization, ostensibly in that learned gentleman's defence, against the ovident ill-feeling of his colleagues on the other side of the Chamber. SUMNER, he claimed, was the pioneer of his party, advocating a policy for which he was ever denounced one year by his friends, only to see them support it the next by their votes. He averred that Sum-NER was perfectly correct in characterizing these States as "born of the bayonet." Civil authority did exist there. It protected life. It regulated property; it performed fully all the functions of government-as fully as elsewhere. Now, military authority was reared above the civil. Neither property, nor liberty, nor life were secure, save by the permit of a soldier; and this state of things was to exist until conditious were acted upon by the South which were extremely repulsive, and could only be exterted by power. Verily, this was the offspring of the bayonet, as admitted by Mr.

The Bill was then pass ed, and now goes to the House for the appointment of a committee of conference to consider the real nut of disagreement, which is, whether a majority of all registered votes, or of all the votes cast at an election, shall be requesite to ratify the Constitutions that may be

Our New York Letter.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, March 18 .- St. Patri :k's Day in the morning-and in the atternoon-was unduly celebrated yesterday by one of the heaviest snow storms we have experienced this season, and in no other manner, except in the churches, for as it fell on Sunday-as did the snow-and as the excise law forbids indulgence in the national beverage on that day, all of the festivities were postponed till to-day. To-day, however, will due honors be done to Ireland's Saint in a grand civic and military display, in a grand banquet at the Astor House, in a grand banquet at Delmonico's, and in speeches, parties, balls, whiskey-punch-imbibings, and a tripping, in more senses than one, of the light fantastic Irish toe. The religious portion of the celebration yesterday was particularly imposing, and in the Church of Immaculate Conception a most beautiful and appropriate discourse was delivered by Archbishop McCluskey. The members of the Temperance Society, who are also members of the church, wore the regalia of the order, and the The President was requested to furnish the Huse with information in his possession relative to the trials of Fenians in Canada, and also relative to the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico. one on any former occasion, and the Archbishor will ride at the head thereof in compliance with the invitation tendered by the various associations. The late news received from Ireland will tend to heighten the interest of the entire celebration, and the Fenians will enjoy the festivities as they have never enjoyed them before. People who are neither frishmen nor Fenians are beginning to feel and express some sympathy for the Green-above-the-Red cause, and so far as sympathy alone will go the Fenian star here may be said to be in the ascendency.

Arrangements have been made here by the firemen who had purchased the engine intended to be presented to their brethren in Columbia, to replace the one which was lost on the ill-fated steamer Andalusia. The engine will be ready in about two weeks, and will be sent to Columbia without delay. The regular annual ball of the Purim Association will be given at the Academy of Music on the 28th inst. This is always the most magnificent masked and fancy dress ball of the season; but arrangeparticularly gorgeous and brilliant. Gold and silver medals will be awarded to such ladies and gentlemen as may be distinguished for the elegance and originality of their costumes, and for these medals will thousands of the lords and ladies of fashion contend. The tickets are placed at ten dollars each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; but your correspondent will appear in the character of a dead-head subscriber, thanks to the courtesy of the president of the association, who has presented him with a complimentary card of admission. It is probable that from three to four thousand ladies and gentlemen will attend the ball

The Herald, though often the exponent of public opinion here, is not always so. In the matter of the passage of the bill by the State Legislature authorizing the construction of an on-he-ground railway to run through Droadway, the Heraid of poses the measure and hopes that it will be vetoed and get the credit for standing on a higher clevaby Governor Fenton; but so far as I can judge the public looks upon it as a good move that can result in injury to none but the stockholders of the

Third Avenue Railroad Company. The old idea that a railroad through Broadway would spoil the beauty of this thoroughfare has been exploded long ago, and nine-tenths of the people here would prefer riding up Broadway in a car than through any of the other Avenues, or in the old-fashioned crawl along at a snail's pace into the bargain.

The bridge across Broadway, at the corner of Fulton street, will soon be completed-probably in about ten days hence-and, no doubt, in the course of a year at least a half dozen more will be constructed at other points; meanwhile at this point, always the most crowded spot in the city, there is always a perfect jam caused by the gaping crowd of idle lookers-on who seem to have naught to do but to inspect the public works without receiving any compensation for their trouble.

The manager of Niblos' Garden has sent on to Europe for new ballet dancers to appear in the Black Crook, retaining the entire corps now here-wherefore a rich treat is in store for such of your readers as contemplate coming on here in the approaching summer to see the great sights in the ever gay metropolis.

BOOTH ran the Merchant of Venice for two months, every night consecutively, and succeeded in making it a great pecuniary success. He failed, however, in the endeavor to make the mark in Shylock that he has made in Hamlet, as the Merchant of Venice is a play that never takes well with the public. This week he will appear in Hamlet, Richelieu, Romeo, and other popular roles, and then close his long and successful engagement.
The regular theatrical season is fast drawing to

a close, but RISTORI will appear again in April and reign supreme for a few weeks. MOULTRIE.

The Reconstruction Debate in the United States Senate. [From the National Intelligencer.]

The Supplemental Reconstruction Bill was taken up in the Senate on Saturday, a little before 2, and occupied that body till midnight. The Bill, as reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, differed but slightly from that which passed the differed but slightly from that which passed the House. The oath was modified so as to exclude the phrase "sincerely attached to the Government," and some other unessential amendments were offered. The debate in the Senate took a wide sweep, embracing the whole question of reconstruction. A number of amendments were offered and rejected. The question which elicited the warmest discussion was whether the vote which ratified the Constitution should be one requiring a majority of all the registered voters or of all the votes rast. The House Bill requires the former, as did the Bill of the Judiciary Committee, in the estimation of some of the members, but not a that of others, and several votes were had upon

in that of others, and several votes were had upon it, and any quantity of debate.

The alterations finally made were by modifying the form of the oath, and by inserting the third section, which provides for a vote being taken at the election for delegates for and against the convention, which shall not be held if a majority oppose it, or if a majority of the registered voters fail to vote upon the question. The same provided the registered voters is a second or the provider of the registered voters. sion, requiring one-half the registered voters, is

mr. Howard's amendment respecting the oath specifies the condition of disfranchisement, instead of referring in general terms to the Act of March 2d. This elicited a warm discussion, which developed a marked diversity of opinion. Some gentlemen thought the oath of but little consequence. Some thought it unfair to ask a man to swear to that to which you could apply no test, such as a feeling of attachment to the Union. Some thought rebels would not be deterred by oaths, and a few agreed with Mr. Sumner in thinking that the terms were not harsh enough. He wante the affiant to swear to the indiscinding, that he would not countenance the Confederate debt, but uphold the national, and oppose Howard's amendment was lost in committee, but dopted in the Senate.

whether a majority of the r gistered voters or of the votes cast should be sufficient to call a convention and ratify the constitution. Messrs. Howard, Sumner, Nye, Fessenden and Conkling contended for the former. The speeches of Messrs. Howard and Nye were especially bitter against rebels. Accordingly to their statements, the Southern people are not fit to live in a republican country, or, indeed, any other. They are unworthy of trust, full of hostility to the Union and free institutions, and are only kept from universal massacreing of the negroes by Federa Both wore hirain or this harry reconstruction. Both thought the negroes too ignorant and too slavish to be trusted to vote against their masters. Mr. Howard, too, had a great horror of minority governments. Strange to say, he protested against a negro government, and was apprehenive that these contumacious rebels would stay away from the polls and leave the poor blacks, who required guardians and are unfit for self-government, to make a negro government. Mr. Nye was afraid the masters would keep their late slaves in leading strings, and so early reconstruction would be simply restoring rebels to power. So that both are, in fact, opposed to any recon truction for some time to come, though Mr. Howard became quite indignant at Mr. Trumbull for speaking of him as an enemy of the Bill, and demanded with no little heat, "By what authority does the Senator from Illinois assert that I am ar eremy of the Bill?" and when Mr. Trumbull show ed why he was, took the chairman of Judiciary committee to task, lecturing him vehemently, preclaimed his independence, and announced with more force than modesty that he "recognized no superior, and would submit to no dictator." The very temper of the gentleman showed the truth of the charge. So, too. Mr. Nye flared up at a re-mark of Mr. Wilson's about charging him with demagoguism, by appealing to the passions en-gendered by the war, instead of pouring oil on the vaters, the Senator from Nevada proceeded to put

on the cap by indulging in the very strain of tall which validated the charge. Mr. Fessenden had considerable to say about leaving the people of the South to their own choice. He was unwilling to compel them into the Union. He was in favor of the military bill pure and simple, and did not want it clogged with any terms of reconstruction. He wanted them to have terms of reconstruction. He wanted them to have no chance of saying they were forced in, but is they took their own way cut, he would have them take their own way back, and let Congress say whether they would recognize that way or not. He was perfectly willing to defend that position before his own constituency or any other, and did not share the apprehension of Mr. Morton and others that the nation would tire of the delay.

Mr. Conkling made a couple of very forcible speeches, one especially, insisting that the people of the South should be bound by the work done, and unless a majority of them voted, they might

and unless a majority of them voted, they migh repudiate it as the act of the minority.
On the other hand, the proposition was shown up very thoroughly by Messrs. Wilson, Morton, Trumbull and Drake. The two former insisted that delay of reconstruction was fraught with danger to the country, but especially to the Radical party. The people demanded reconstruction, and Mr. Morton pertinently suggested that the Radicals could not go into the Presidential canvass next year, four years after the war was ended, and acknowledge their failure to reconended, and acknowledge their failure to reconstruct the Government by reeping the South out. If they failed in their duty, the country would find leaders who didn't. Air. Wilson contended that the South would go heartly into this movement, and that the Radicas had a fair show for controlling all the States except Virginia. He was confident of South Carolina and Louisiana, and rebuked his colleague for hargling over minor points when the for haggling over minor points when great object of bringing in the South wit. Radi-cal Senators was in their grasp. Mr. Fowler in-terrupted to ask a question. But it was more than the Massachusetts Senator could stand. He warmy assured him that he was the last man who should be found making any opposition to this policy, for he (Mr. Wilson) had fought this san e ight and had to meet the same arguments to ge nun (Mr. Fowler) into the Senate. It was crush-ing. Mr. Fowler stood convicted and no longer interrupted the impetuous flow of the gentleman's rosente prognostications. That part of Mr. Wilson's speech relating to welcoming the South was very fine, but Mr. Ayo's subsequent partisan appeal drove h.m into stating that ne d.d not mean ebels, but negroes and loyalists. The argument that to require a majority of the regis cred voters to count the absentees ought to be conclusive. Mr. Trumbull had great difficulty in keeping his friends from loading down the Bill with amend ments relating to the details, and twice they were tacked on, but removed on reconsideration. He nsisted that the whole question of detail was left to the commanding general, who must devise and employ his own machinery. He can use the exist-ing election laws, adapting them to the changes required by the act of Congress, but he protested

repeatedly against any effort to convert this into an election law, declaring that, if that was the intention of the Senate, the Bill must be referred and ample time be given to the committee. Perhaps the most interesting part of the discussion grew out of the proposition of Mr. Sumer to require each State to establish and maintain a system of common schools. It was contonded by the Scuater that they had power to lay down the States to be created under this bill as "born of the bayonet." This expression seemed particularly obnoxious to his friends—we suppose because they secretly acknowledged its truth. sprang to their feet on the conclusion of hi speech, and Mr. Frelinghuysen was recognized. He protested against such an idea going forth to

He protested against such an idea going forth to the country. It was grossly unjust, and the gentleman ingeniously sought to evade its force by explaining that the governments to be created would be the work of the people.

Mr. Conness scornfully disclaimed it, and reminded the Senator that California sprang into the Union from a military order, but he forgot to state that California had no conditions affixed to state that the state that the state that the stat her comi g, with the alternative of accepting them or being kept under the bayonet. Mr. Stewart protested against any man's voting for a Bill and denounce g it. He would vote

Mr. Hendricks denied the power of Congress to institute governments for the South, or to prescribe any other condition than those imposed by the Constitution. He very briefly, but forcibly and conclusively, destroyed all the foundation of Mr. Sumner's argument on the power of Congress to prescribe governments for the South, which he derived from necessity, from military governments and from that clause in the Constitution stages that charge ten cents instead of six, and ments, and from that clause in the Constitution guaranteeing a republican government. Necessity knows no law, but we were governed by a Constiferred. There is no war, and the gentleman knows it. There was no excuse, then, for appealing to the war power; but if there was, that did not justify such interference with the rights of American citizens. Governments already existed in the South; they are republican in form, and there is not the shadow of an excuse for congressional interference.

Mr. Buckalew made a very striking and adroit who, he claimed, was the pioneer of the party, advocating a policy for which he was denounced this year by his friends, only to support it the next by their votes. He claimed, too, that the Senator was perfectly correct in characterizing these States as born of the bayonet. Civil authority did exist there. It protected life. It regulated property; it performed fully all the functions of governmen. as fully as elsewhere. Now military authority was reared above the civil. Neither property nor liberty nor life were secure, save by the permit of a soldier; and this state of things was to exist until conditions were acted upon by the South which were extremely repulsive, and could only be extorted by nower. torted by power.

torted by power.

Mr. Sumner's proposition was lest by a tie vote.
One point of this debate we must reserve, as we have not space to do it justice. We refer to the question whether Congress is committed at all to a plan of reconstruction by the act of March 2d of the last Congress. On this the difference of opinion was very decided.

The bill now goes to the House, and it is difficult to say in what shape it will come any and there is to sa in what shape it will come out, and there is a marked difference between the two Houses on the question whether a majority of all the registered voters, or of all the votes cast at the election, shall

be requisite to ratify the constitutions that may be adopted. FROST AND ICE.—On Sunday morning there was ice and a thin frozen crust on lately ploughed ground—we saw both; and on Monday morning there was a heavy white frest. No doubt some of the fruit was killed, and more of it injured—but we still hope that there will be a sufficiency of the we still nope that there will be a sumciency of the early-blooming fruit, such as peaches and plums. It is hardly probable that the apple crop has yet been much injured. All tender garden vegetation, not specially protected, must have suffered. Yesterday was milder, and we trust that there will be little or no frost this morning.

[Columbus Enquirer.

THE FRUIT.-The weather is again becoming mild and pleasant. We do not think that the late severe "enap" has generally injured anything beyond the Apricot crop—a small one, invariably, in this climate.—Raleigh Sentinel.

DIED, on Sunday, the 19th of March. 1867, after a lon and protracted illness, MARIA LOUISA, wife of J. V. CARMALT, of this city. DEPARTED THIS LIFE on the 17th instant, at his residence in Beaufort District, S. C., T. H. SPANN, Esq., in the 55th year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A CARD. - ON BOARD STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN .- We, the undersigned, passengers of the elegant and commodious steamer Manhattan, desire to return our most sincers thanks to Capt. Chas. Col-LINS and officers, :or the great attention and kindness shown us during her last trip from New York to Charleston, and would also mention that her accommodations and sea worthiness are certainly unsurpassed by any ves sel on this route. [Signed,] J. C. BRANNIES,

GEO. H. DENNIS, JOHN R. MORTIMER, E. MAGUIRE, JOHN WEHR, JOHN T. ADAMS. JOSEPH HIRSCHMAN. March 20th, 1867.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA-COLLE-TON DISTRICT .- By B. ALLAN WILLIS, Esq., Ordinary .- Whereas, BENJAMIN STOKES, Commissioner in Equity, made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the direlect estate a.d effects of WILLIAM B. MEEKS: These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said WILLIAM B. MEEKS, late of Colleton District, deceased. that they be and appear before me in the Court of Ordinary to be held at Walterboro, on 27th April next, after publication hereof, at .1 o'clock in the forenoon, to show should not by granders. who the said a Given under my hand, this 18th day of March, Anno R. ALLAN WILLIS,

DARLINGTON RAILROAD.—CHERAW, March 22, 1867. -Holders of Coupons of the 1st MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due on the 1st April, are notified that they will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Company in Cheraw. J. H. McIVER, THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK .-

ATTREASURER'S OFFICE, CHERAW AND

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 28, 1867.—The Board of Directors have determined to increase the Capital of this Stock can be had on application to

January 29 tuth H. G. LOPER, Cashier. HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious

properties whatever. IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous

and silken. It is a splendid hair dressing. No person, old or young, should fail to use it. IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Ber R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all Druggists. Wholesale by DOWIE & MOISE.

SUCCESSORS TO KING A: D CASSIDEY,

th1y* THE HEALING POOL AND HOUSE OF MERCY .- HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, for Young Men, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

AT NOTICE TO MARINERS .- CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side o. the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided. S. C. TURNER, H. M.

Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866. February 7 AWAY WITH SPECTACLES .- OLD EYES

E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1130 Broadway, New York. SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE.-WE PRO-

POSE to furnish LABORERS of all classes for Farmers Railroads, Sliop, Garden, Store, Hotel or general House Persons desiring employment will call at No. 5 Cannor near Kin street; and all orders for Laborers will be

promptly me , and sati-factory reference given. February 23 1mo S. B. HALL & CO. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE E. M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election.

ARTIFICIAL EYES .- ARTIFICIAL HU-MAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye-harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tents. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad street, New York. BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT.

Decomuer 10 BEAUTIFUL HAIR CHEVALIER'S

January 4

IFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at nce; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hai. dressing. Sold by all Druggists and tashionable hair dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 Broadway, New SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D. DOWIE & MOISE. No. 151 Meeting street.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF DETECTIVES OFFEBRUARY 7, 1867.—Recovered and now at this office, — yards COTTON GOODS. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property.

J. C. CAMPBELL,
February 8

Lieut, in Charge.

Opposite Charleston Hotel.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT .- THE from HAVRE DIRECT.—THE
first-class American Clipper Packet Schr. ROBBERT CALDWELL, John McCormack master,
having one-half of her cargo engaged, wil be
promptly dispatched. For balance of Freight engagements apply to
WILLIAM ROACH,
Corner East Bay and Adger's South Wharves.
March 19

The Corner East Bay and Adger's South Wharves.

March 19

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE AI AMERICAN SHIP "SOUTHERN RIGHTS," L. R. Ross, Master, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will have dispatch for the above port.

For balance of freight engagements, apply to WILLIS & CHISOLM, March 19 tuths3 North Atlantic Wharf. FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STRICT-LY AI American Ship B. S. KIMBALL, Dear-born Master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged and going on board, will have

cargo engaged and dispatch for the acove port.

For balance of Freight engagements, apply to

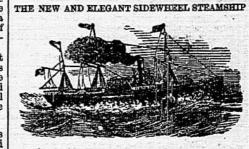
STREET BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 74 East Bay.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON Steamship Line.

FOR NEW YORK.

CABIN PASSAGE FIFTEEN DOLLARS



"MANHATTAN." CHARLES COLLINS, Commander,

WILL LEAVE BROWN & CO.'S SOUTH WHARF W on Saturday, 23d inst., at 5 o'clock.
For Freight or Passage, having the most superior accommodations, apply to
STREET BECTHERS & CO., CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF FIRE DEPARTMENT. OMMUNICATIONS FOR THE CHIEF OF FIRE DE-PARTMENT can be left at the office of the Clerk of Council, City Hall, up stairs. M. H. NATHAN,

NOTICE TO SAILORS OR IMMIGRANTS, HOTEL OR BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.
OFFICE CLEBE OF COUNCIL,
March 13, 1867. March 13, 1867.

In accordance with the following act of the Legislature, passed the 20th day of December, 1866, all persons concerned are hereby notified to call at this Office and take out the required license immediately.

W. H. SMITH,

Clerk of Council.

cil, City Hall, up stairs. M. H. NAT: rch 18 10 Chief Fire Depa

AN ACT FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF SEAMEN AND I. Be it enucted, by the Senate and House of Represent

L. Best enucted, by the Senate and House of Representa-tives, now met and ritting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same. That it shall not be lawful for any person, except a pilot or public officer, to board or at-tempt to board a vessel arriving in the port or harbor of Charleston, before such vessel shall have been made fast to the wharf, without first obtaining leave from the mus-ter or person having charge of such vessel, or from her owner or agents. owner or agents.

II. It shall not be lawful for any owner, agent, master. or other person having charge of any vessel arriving or being in the port of Charleston, io permit or authorize any sai ors, hotel or boarding house keeper, not licensed

any sal ors, noted or boarding house keeper, not nonneas as hereinafter provided, or any agent, runner or employee of any sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house, to board, or attempt to board, any vessel arriving in, or lying, or eing in the harbor or port of Charleston, before such vessel shall have been made fast to the wharf, or anchored, with intent to invite, ask or solicit the boarding of any of the crew employed on such vessel.

III. It shall no be lawful for any sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, or the employee of any scilor's or im igrant's hotel or boardin, house the period of the lights stock of best to any wharf in the port of Charleston, to neglect or refuse to leave said vessel, after having observed so to do by the master or person having charge of such vessel.

IV. It shall not be lawful for any person to keep, con-IV. It shall not be lawful for any person to keep, conduct or carry on, either as owner, proprietor, agent or otherwise, any sailor's or immigrant's boarding house, or sailor's or immigrant's hotel, in the city of Charasam.

V. It shall not be lawful for any person, not having the license in this Act provided, or not being the regular a.ent, runner or employee of a purson having such license, to invite, ask or solicit in the city or harbor of Charleston, the boarding or lodging of any of the crew employed on any vessel, or of any immigrant striving in the said city of thankston.

employed on any vessel, or of any immigrant arriving in the said city of Charleston.

VI. The City Council shall take the application of any person applying for a license to keep a sullors' or immigrant's boarding house, or sailor's or immigrant's hotel, in the city of Charleston, and upon satisfactory evidence to them of the respectability and competency of such applicant, and of the suitableness of his accommodations, shall issue to him a license, which shall ie good for one year, unless sooner revoked by said City Council, to keep a sailor sor immigrant's boarding house in the city of Charleston, and to invite and solicit boarders for the

keep a sailor's or immigrant's boarding house in the city of Charleston, and to invite and solicit boarders for the same.

VII. The City Council may, upon satisfactory evidence of the disorderly character of any sailors' or immigrants' hotel or boarding house, licensud as hefeinbefore provided, or of the ke-per or proprietor of any such house, or of any force, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation, in inviting or soliciting boarders or lodgers for such house, on the part of such keeper or proprietor, or any of his agents, runners, or employees, or of any attempt to persuade or entice any of the crew to desert from any vessel in the harbor of Charleston, by such keeper or proprietor, or any of his agents, runners or employees, revoke the license for keeping such house.

VIII. Every person receiving the license hereinbefore provided for shall pay to the city Council aforesaid the sum of twenty dollars.

IX. The said City Council shall furnish to each sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, licensed by them as aforesaid, one or more badges or shields, on which shall be printed or engraved the name of such hotel or boarding house keeper, and the number and street of his ho el or boarding house; and the number and street of his ho el or boarding house; and which said badges or shields shall be surrendered to said City Council upon the revocation by them, or expiration of any vicense granted by them, as herein provided.

X. Every saifor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, and every agent, runner or employee of such hotel or boarding house keeper, when boarding any vessel in the harbor of Charleston, or when inviting or soliciting the boarding or lodging of any seaman, sailor or person employed on any vessel, or of any immigrant, shall wear, conspicuously displayed, the shield or badge referred to in the preceding section, to ave, wear, exhibit or display any such shield or badge to any of the crew em-

XI. It shall not be lawful for any person, except those named in the preceding section, to ave, wear, exhibit or display any such shield or badge to any of the crew employed on any vessel, or to any immigrant so arriving in the city of Charleston, with the intent to invite, ask or solicit the boarding or lodging of such immigrant or of any of the crew employed on any vessel being in the harbor of Charleston.

XII. Whoever shall offend against any or either of the matrices contained in section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 11. in XII. Whoever shall offend against any or either of the provisions contained in section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 11, in this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a midemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, and not less than thirty days, or by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollar, and not less than one hundred do lars, or by both such the and imprisonment.

and fifty dollar, and not less than one hundred do lars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

XIII. The word "vessel," as used in this Act, shall include vesses propelled by steam.

In the Senate House, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six. W. D. PORTER, Speaker House of Representatives Approved December 20, 1866:

James L. Orr, Governor.

March 14

AMERICAN made new, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address LEAD PENCIL COMPANY NEW YORK.

Factory, Hudson City, N. J. WHOLESALE SALES ROOM NO. 34 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

LL STYLES AND GRADES OF LEAT PENCIL of superior quality are manufactured and offered at fair terms to the Trade. The public are invited to give the AMERICAN LEAD PANCIL the pre-

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SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT,
YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1866.

I have always recommended the Faber Polygrade
Lead Pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but, after a thorough
trial of the American Lead Pencil Company, New York, I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the Fabor or the old English Cumberland Lead Pencil, being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead

pencil.
These pencils are very finely graded and have a very mooth lead; even the softest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be deared in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for pencils. LOUIS BAIL,

ALL PENCIL ARE STAMPED: "AMERICAN L :AD PENCIL CO. N. Y." None genuine without the exact name of the firm pok to it. 6mo December 3

STRASBURGER & NUHN. IMPORTERS OF TOYS, CHINA, SLATES AND SLATE

TRASBURGER & NUHN, FORCED BY THE RAPID increase of their business and their present inadequate accommodations, have made arrangements to re move from No. 55 manded Lane to the extensive lotte of No. 394 BROADWAY, near Canal street, New York, on the 15th of March; offering there to buyers better inducements than ever before, the tusmos February 28

PENCILS.

SHIPPING.

FOR BALTIMORE. THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP FALCON,

E. C. REED COMMANDER, E. C. REED COMMANDER,

WILL HAVE IMMEDIATE DISPATCH FOR THE
ABOVE PORT, sailing To-Morrow, 21st, at b
o'clock P. M., from Pier vc., Union Wharves.
For Freight or Passage apply to

COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, Agents,
March 20
2
Union Wharves

FOR GEORGETOWN. TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, WAVE'S LY MILLS, AND LANDINGS ON THE WACCAMAW AND BLACK RIVERS.

THE SPLENDID STEAM PACKET

EMILIE,

CAPTAIN ISAAC DAVIS, ... WILL LEAVE ATLANTIC WHARF AS ABOVE ON

Friday Morning, 21st inst., at 7 o'clool. Returning, will leave Georgetown on Monday Morning, 24th inst., at 7 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply to

MOTTE A. PRINGLE, Agent,
South Atlantic Whar.

N. B.—All freight must be prepaid, and none received after sunset. Freight received daily and stored free; charge. 2 March 20 NEW YORK STEAMERS.

REGULAR U. S. MAIL- LINE OF SIDE-WHEEL QUAKER CITY.

SOUTH AMERICA

ONE OF THE ABOYE MAGNIFICENT SIDE WHE'SL.
ST AMERS will leave Adger's Wharf every SATURDAY for New York.
Cabin P. ssage Fifteen Dollars.
For freight or passage, apply to
RAVENEL & CO.
QUAKER CI. Y. Captain W. H. West, will leave on
Saturday, March 23d., at — o'clock.

FOR FLORIDA. IA SAVANNAH, BRUNSWICK, ST THE LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER AS FAR AS PALATEA.



CAPTAIN T. J. LOCKWOOD. WILL LEAVE NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF OR 9(1) Wednesday Morning, at 8 o'clock peecisely
23 Frei-h: received daily and stored free of charge.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or at the oftice of JOHN MAHONEY, Jn., 48 East Bay,
November 13 Above Craig, Tuomey & Co.

FOR SAVANNAEL THE STEAMER



"DICTATOR." 1000 TONS BURTHEN,

CAPTAIN L. M. COXETTEB, WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTAC WHARF EVER? FRIDAY NIGHT, at 10 o'clock, for this port.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to office of
J. D. ATKEN & CO., Agents,

FERNANDINA SOUSSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER. SAVANNAH, GA.,



"DICTATOR," 1000 TONS BURDEN.

CAPTAIN LOUIS M. COXETTER ON AND AFTER THE 26TH OCTOBER, THIS FINS SHIP will sail from Middle Atlantic Whart, every Frida; Night, at 10 o'clock, for the above places.

All freight must be paid here by shippers.
Gangs o: egroes will be trken to the abo e points on the St. John's River at \$5 each. Ohli ir n. un.er to years of age free. Horses and Mules at re uned rates, 35-Country papers advertising "the Diutator" will please discontinue their notices and send account to the

Charleston and Savannah Steam Packet Line.

VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD.

eamer PILOT BOY.......Captain W. T. McNeutz camer ELIZA HANCOX,...Captain J. K. BICHARDSO S EAVE ACCOMMODATION WHARF, CHARLESTO: and Charleston Wharf, Savannah, Mc sy, Friday and Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock The PILOT BOY leaves Charleston every Mo Friday, and Savannah every Wednesday and Saturday.
The ELIZA HANCOX leaves Charleston every Wednesday and Saturday, and Savannah every Wednesday and Saturday, and Savannah every Monday and Friday. day.

The Pilot Boy will touch at Bluffton on her Monday
trip from Charleston, and her Wednesday trip from Sa

annan. Freight received daily and stored free of charge. Freight ta all points except Savannah must be prepaid. to Freight received after sunset. for Freight or Passage, apply to
For Freight or Passage, apply to
FERGUSON & HOLMES, Agenta,
Charleston, S. C. CLAGHORN & CUNINGHAM, Agen

N. B.—The Steamers of this Line connect at Char with South Carolina and Northeastern Railroad Savannah with Central and Albany and Gulf Rail CHARLESTON & GEORGETOWA STEAM PACKET LINE.

TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, WAVERLY MILLS, AND LANDINGS ON THE WAS

SEMI-WEEKLY

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'cloc Returning, will leave Georgetown every THURN and SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Freight received daily, and stored free of charge.

N. B. All Freights must be prepaid. No Freight re-For Freight and Passage, apply to
Fight and Passage, apply to

March 1 NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHI THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC,

CHAS. HOYER, Master, Will leave Pier No. 46, N. R., on Sat rday, April 6, for Southampton and Bremen, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Ca. in, \$110; Second Cabin, \$67; Steerage, \$15.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New Yor;

First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$75; Steerage, \$43. First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$75; Steerage, \$43. EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME—First Cabin, \$210; Second Cabin, \$130; Steerage, \$70. To be followed by the BALTIC, Capt A. G. JONES,

APTI 20.

FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK:

May 4. June 1, June 15, June 29, July 20:

For Freight or Passage apply to

ISAAC TAYLOR, President,

February 27 AI No 40 Broadway, N. Y.

G. F. VO LER, NO. 108 MARKET ST., Books, Periparcals and Stationery.

POCKET BOOKS, DIARIES for 1867, Etc.

Also,
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All the MONTHLY MAGAZINES, WEEKLY PAPELS, DAILIES constantly on hand, and subscriptions received for the same.

Orders from the country are respectfully solicited.
TERMS LIEERA*. November 8

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A lar c supply of STATIONERY
1 HOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMB
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